THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept 11, 1857. The strife over the bureaucratic appointments is intestae and terrific. Faulkner protests against the appointment of Tate of Virginia as Sixth Auditor, because Faulkner's district has but six Federal officers, while Floyd's has twenty, including Gov. McMullin. The President calms the fury of the combatants by retaining Phillips, the present Auditer. Sherman of Michigan is pressed for Second Controller. Secretary Cobb urges Hillyer of Georgia as Solicitor of the Treasury, while the Secretary of the Interior backs a Mississippian.

Generals Cass and Herran yesterday signed the Indemnity Convention with New-Granada. The Secretary of State is seriously indisposed to-day. Cel. Kene, with a deputation, is here to invite

the President to attend the anniversary of the defense of Baltimore on the 12th just. The President declines on the plea of public engagements.

The Administration is somewhat vexed by pamphlet-defense of its Kansas policy, written by a hery Anti-Northern States Rights Democrat, but attributed to the dictation of the President.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The President has recognized Charles Edward Kertright as Consul of her Britannie Majesty to Pennsylvania, to reside in Philadelphia, and Dennis Dono-hoe as Coursel of her Maicety at Buffalo.

The British Consul for New-York has not yet seked

to be efficially recognized.

Joseph R. Brown has been appointed Indian Agent for the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, vice Flandreau,

resigned.

A. M. Jackson of Mississippi has been appointed Secretary of State for New-Mexico, vice Davis, resigned.
The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to

The Charlesten Courier has later dates from the Babamas. The Second West India Regiment had arrived there from Jamaica.

At Ragged Island salt raking was being vigorously presecuted, but at Turks Island nothing was doing.

Col. Wetherall of the First West India Regiment

Marived at Turks Island schooners River, Tunnell, Time, Azorian and Bleare, and brigantine A'lantic, all from New-Yerk.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

On the assembling of the Convention this morning the list was called, and when New-York was reached Mayor Wood rose and requested the Secretary to call New-York by the list handed up. The list of New-York Delegates as agreed upon this morning in a caucus of the Delegations, was then called: The list is as follows:

cancus of the Delegations, was their sisted of the Delegations, was their sisted for the Cooper Committee-Mesers. Sickles, Cochrane, Kennedy, Froment Ward, Pordy, Byrnes and Kelly. From the Wilen Small Committee-Mesers. Wood, Sutherland, Mersage, Ely, Meintyre, Swackhamer, Fitzgerald and Beat Small Committee of the Delilin W. Eogs. The The seventeenth Delegate is Philip W. Eogs. The

ng of the list of Delegates was followed by loud

reading of the list of Delegates was inhowed by four applicates.

The list of Vice Presidents was then announced. Dist. I-P. W. Engs. II.-D. D. Aiken; III.-Zadock Pratt; IV.-Joseph Russell, V.-Royai Chamberlain; VI.-Gen S. G. Hathaway; VII.-D. J. Sunderland; VIII.-M. B. Chamberlian. When the list District was called, Mayor Wood rose, while the Delegates were in consultation, and said that he was desirous not to delay the Convention, and what the proping the John Kelly as Vice-Prasiand begged to nominate John Kelly as Vice-Presi

Mr. Sickles, without noticing Mayor Wood's mo

Mr. Sickles, without noticing Mayor Wood's motion, said that the Delegation had instructed him to report the name of Philip W. Engs as Vice-President.
Mr. Byrnes said that the delegates had the right to present a name for Vice-President themselves, and after a chort consultation, Mayor Wood, said, "Oh! then we accept Mr. Engs."

Mr. Champlin of Alleghany, from the Committee on the contested seat for the County of Columbia, reported in favor of admitting Robert McClennan and Edwin Hoes.

The names of the members of the State Committee were then called. For the First District were named Peter B. Sweeny and Fernando Wood. In the Second District, it was stated that some dissatisfaction existed, and the delegates desired that to reconsider the selection made last night. For the Third District no report was made. For the Seventh District it was the selection made last loght. For the Seventh District it was also said that some difficulty had arisen, and the report they had made, paning F. B. Jewett and Pomeroy Tucker as members of the State Committee, was referred back. The names for the other districts are

as follows:
Dist. IV-Col. Stene and — Cushing: V-H. H. Coats, John Stryker VI-Hatbard, Feebee; VIII-Dean Richmond, Wm Vandervoort.

Vandervoort.

The followis g wid be the Committee on Resolutions:
Dist. I-Messra Cochrane and Wood; II-Ladlow of Suffolk,
Crosswell of Westchester; III-Fratt of Greene, Cagger of Albany; IV-D C. Smith of Schemetady, Dwyer of Essex; V-H. Seymour of Onedde, Beardsdow of Oswego; VI-Hubbard of Chenango, Shaw of Otsego; VII-Davis of Steuben, Clark

Mr. Ludiewis Chairman of the Committee.
Mr. Shaw, of Otsego, moved that the Convention proceed by counties to nominate candidates for the office of Secretary of State.
Mr. Cochrane moved to amend, by proceeding to open the nomination for Secretary of State.
The motion to call by counties prevailed, and the following nominations were made:

The metion to call by counties prevailed, and the following meminations were made: Gideen J. Tucker, of New-York.
George B. Scott, of Saratogs.
An informal ballot was taken for Secretary of State: and when Broome County was called, Mr. Barlow inquired if Henry S. Randall was a candidate.
General Hathaway of Cortland presented a letter from Mr. Randall, respectfully but positively refusing a nomination.

from Mr. Raudall, respectfully but positively relating a nomination.
Gideon J. Tucker had a large majority, New-York voting for him unanimously, and he was on the first ballot declared nominated by acclumation.
On motion of the Delegates from Saratoga County,
An informal ballot was then taken for Controller,
Satferd E. Church of Orleans, Alfred M. Wood of Kitge, and Thomas B. Mitchell of Stauben being put in nomination. Sanford E. Church received a unanimous nomination, amid loud applause, the other candidates being withdrawn.

mous Lomination, amid loud applause, the other candidates being withdrawn.

For Attorney-General, Lyman Tremaine of Albany, Berjamin Bailey of Putnam, and Francis Kearnan of Oneids were put in nomination, and Lyman Tremaine was Lominated by the Convention by acclamation.

For State Treasurer, Israe V. Vanderpool of Erie; J. M. Lyon of Oneids; and Thomas Osborn of Chatauque were nominated.

For State Engineer and Surveyor, V. R. Richmond of Wayne was nominated.

For State Engineer and Section 1997.

of Wayne was nominated.

For State Prison Inspector, William C. Rhodes of Elimina received the nemination.

Isgae V. Vanderpool received a unanimous nomination.

tion for State Treasurer.
On the nomination for Canal Commissioner, son

On the nomination for Canal Commissioner, some severe remarks were made by Sickles and Wood. On the name of Charles K. Graham being presented, Sickles charged Wood with being a "Know Nothing," and Wood reterted very bitterly, charging Sickles with aiding and voting with the Republicans in the Sanate.

Mr. Sickles rose to reply, but was for some time prevented by the crowd of outsiders, who were packed in Wood's corner, and who endeavored to drown his voice by cries and stampings. After the time that Sickles was compelled to silence, he replied in a singularly bitter speech, in which he severely lashed Mayer Wood, charging him with being a branded Know-Nothing; with not daring to contradict that Know-Nothing; with not daring to contradict that statement, but shielding himself behind inlse charges brought sgainst him (Sickles).

brought sgainst him (Sickles).

These charges were simply repetition of stals, worment slanders, uttered by a Black Republican, irresponsible and degraded sheet, that had supported Wood for Governor and Fremont for President. A sheet whose employees, by a bribe of a penny, above their wages, would forsake the Christian Cross for the Turklish Crescent.

His speech was repeatedly interrupted by loud applauer.

After this breeze was over, Van R. Richmond of

Wavre was nominated on the first ballot.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a State
Prison Inspector, and William C. Rhodes was unauimously nominated after the first ballot.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately on the reassembling of the Convention, Mr. Juan Kelly offered a resolution relating to the settlement of the difficulties in New-York, and looking to the abandonment of the present Ward organizations, and of the Savage, Cooper and Wilson Small Committees.

ommittees.

Mr. Shaw moved that the resolution be laid on the Mr. Shaw moved that the resolution he laid on the table till after the report of the regular resolutions.

Mr. Thomas Byrne said he was opposed to the last resolution; it sought to abolish all Ward organization.

Mr. Byrne said that he represented a Ward in the City of New-York containing 1,800 Democratic voters, and the man who dared to present a ticket with the

name of Judge Devie upon it, would go over the dock. where the sternel."

The resolution was tabled.

Ex-Gov Seymour asked the indulgence of the Convention for one moment. For three days, at the expense of interests very important to him, he had remained in the city, because he felt himself compelled to do so by a great duty—one of those duties by which men are occasionally compelled to come forth and take a stand, even against popular feeling. The time had been when he had found it his duty to stand up in the Executive chair against a bill which he considered an attack upon the personal rights and liberties of the people of the State; and at that time, though compelled to endure the attacks of fanaticism and the demonications of many bad and some good men, he bad people of the State; and at that time, though compelled to endure the attacks of fanaticism and the denunciations of many bad and some good men, he bad not flinched from his duty. He should not do so now, although it was always an unthank ful task to oppose the personal feelings of warm friends, and to urge upon them a course to which naturally they felt peculiarly repugnant. But this was a moment of the utmost importance to the reputation and welfare of the great Democratic party. It had often been the province of the Democratic to rebuke that party which set up for itself the standard of false philanthropy, and which stood ready to decounce the Judiciary and Executive whenever, in their opinion, they fell short of that standard. On more than are occasion the Democrats had been compelled to stand up and rebuke the fanaticism of the Pulpit and Press, which sought to break down the independence of the Court of Appeals. They had deemed it a duty even to denounce those who struck a blow at these institutions of our land. Recently they had suffered a defeat, when the tide of fanaticism had set to strongly against them; but a blow at these institutions of our land. Recently they had suffered a defeat, when the tide of fanalicism had set too strongly against them; but already they felt the returning of the tides, and were advised that the sentiment of the country had changed, and was with them again. Gov. Seymour reviewed the course of the Republicaus, who had struck since the last election the deadliest bow at the principle of local self-government that it had ever received, and showed the necessity for rescuirg the State from the power of such men. He held that wrongs had been inflicted on the Empire City of the Empire State too flagrant to be quietly borne, and that the whole State must join with the city in the attempt to do justice to the Metropolis, and repeal those laws. But this question should go to the country unhwe. But this question should go to the country un-encumbered by any other considerations. Our oppocents cry out against us that this wrong is constitu nents cry out against us that this wrong is constitu-tional. They would have the world believe that noth-ing can be oppressive and undemocratic that is constitutional. Now, the constitutionality or un-constitutionality of these laws was not matter for con-sideration now. Their odious injustice is what the Democracy complain of. He was aware that many good Democrats feared that the party might place itself in a wrong position on this question by seeming in any manner to indote any one entertaining views adverse to those of a great majority of the party. But the Democrats, it must be remembered, had alitself in a wrong position on this question by seeming in any manner to inclose any one entertaining views adverse to those of a great majority of the party. But the Democrats, it must be remembered, had always stood up and denounced men who assailed our Judiciary: and they have never allowed judicial independence to be interfered with. He reminded the Convention that a few years ago, when the Court of Appeals declared a law which conflicted with private rights unconstitutional, the attacks of the opposition were as base as they were impolitic upon the Judges so deciding. He proceeded to argue that the party might well be convicted of inconsistency if they now suffered private feeling, in consequence of a difference of opinism-or a mistaken judgment, it might be—on the part of one of those Judges, to estrange the Democracy from him. He paid an elequent and glowing tribute to the private virtues and professional abilities of Judge Denie, and reminded the Democracy that it would be a noble act to conquer not only their opponents, but also their feelings and prejudices. He declared his conviction that New York would rise above all personal feeling in the matter, and would vote for Judge Denie out of respect for his virtues, and to show how high and noble a position the Democracy occupies in its respect for the perfect and entire ir dependence of its Judiciary.

Mayor Wood now took the platform. He said that he rose under peculiar embarrassment to take a part in this debate. The embarrassment to take a part in this debate. The embarrassment to take a part in this debate. The embarrassment to take a part to the great contrast which he knew would be apparent between the humble abilities of himself and those of the distinguished gentleman who preceded him. It also existed in view of his personal, official and political connection with the great question with which the merits of this nomnation, if made, will be connected.

the distinguished gentleman who preceded min. It also existed in view of his personal, official and political connection with the great question with which the merits of this nomination, if made, will be connected. He could sny that he responded fully and entirely to almost every word and sentiment uttered by the gentleman from Oneida. He responded fully to the statement that upon the Democratic party of the country had devolved the duty of upholding the Judiciary and shielding it against the attacks of the opposition; but he desired to make the additional remark that he recognized as the great element of this Government that it should be divided into three departments—legislative, executive and judicial—and that neither should interfere with the other. As the gentleman has truly stated, it has rested on the Democratic party to remedy abuses of this character. It was so in the days when Andrew Jackson was called to the chair. When a dastardly attempt was made to encroach upon his percognitive, the Democracy stood by him in his darkest hour. When the Executive has endeavored to strike at the liberty and privileges of the people, then, also, has the Democracy stood by the tight. Now, as in the days of Jackson, the Democracy atood by a party entire a minusty assailed. Gentlemen e vide

the right. Now, as in the days of Jackson, the Dani-ocratic party will stand by those whose privileges and prerogatives are mjustly assailed. Gentlemen exide bear witness that he was in his own person practically an exponent of submission to the judicial authority. He respected the beach, right or wrong. He had never set up his own opinion against any judicial tribunal in the land, and dear as were his rights that were assailed by the Metropolitan Police bill, and much as he had sacrificed pecuniavily and otherwise, expending, as he had, ten thousand dellars of his own money upon it, he was the first to how in submission to the decision of the Court. He could therefore claim to be a law-abid.

Court. He could therefore claim to be a law-abic ne citizen, and no man, he could safely say, re ing citizen, and no man, he could sately say, re-garded with more respectful feeling the pure prin-ciples and almost sacred character of all Courts. He had voted against the new Constitution of the State, because it made the Judges elective. He was opposed to bringing the Judiciary into con-tact with the dirty pool of party warfare. But that feature of the Constitution was adopted, and

But that feature of the Constitution was adopted, and by it the Judges have become elective, and have become party candidates, voted for on pure party tick-te. There was no disguasing the fact that all parties do present candidates for all judicial offices on political considerations. Their names are presented as party men, and it has become impossible to separate party and the Judiciary. To come directly to the question before them, what was this body! It was a representative of the Democratic party and the Judiciary. The come directly to the question before them, what was this body! It was a representative of the Democratic party and no other. The delegates represented a political party; they met under usage and policy; met to nominate a ticket acceptable to the people of the State. It was proper them to nominate a teket acceptable to the people of the State. It was proper them to nominate a teket acceptable to the people themselves. The Convention had come to what he considered the main and most important point. They had formed a ticket with peculiar harmony, and every name had been presented on party considerations. It is eminently proper in this case too, to inquire how for the vinerales of the ventues some with the prin-

name had been presented on party considerations. It is eminently proper in this case too, to inquire how far the principles of the nominee square with the principles of the Democratic party. He asked, Is Denio a Democrat? [Loud cries of "Yes, ves," "No, no,"] What is the principle of the Democratic party, he

would ask?

A Voice—To be independent [Loud applause].
Mr. Wood continued—Was there a Democrat who would simply vote a Democratic ticket as such, without regard to Democratic principles? He would hold no Judge responsible politically for his opinions expressed judicially; but when a Judge, who holds his position from the gift of the Democracy, makes decisions hostile and recognize to the principles of his position from the gift of the Democracy, makes decisions hostile and repugnant to the principles of the Democratic party he would ask if he could be considered a Democrat? These of "Oh! yes he can" and "no, no." When and ge presents himself for perty nomination it is surely proper to ask his opinion upon a question drawing so deep a line between a Federal party and the Democracy. It is right to look into his acts, speeches and opinions to find the position he occupies. He could appreciate the fine feelings of his friend who had advocated the claims of Judge Denie. That gentleman had not an enemy in the State. He responded to all the sentiments uttered by that gentleman. He was not here indeed to oppose the nomination of Judge Denie, because he had given an opinion in favor of an act against him as Mayor Wood, but in favor of an act against him as Mayor Wood, but because he had given an opinion adverse to the pric-ciples of the Democratic party—because he had pro-mulgated opinions that would permit the Legislature of the State of New-York to make slaves of every county in the State—an opinion that would peru them, by joining the County of Onondaga with anoth

them, by Johning the county of Johnson and the de-centry, to oppress the citizens of Syracuse. He de-sired the Convention to remember there was a wife difference between rendering obedience to judicial au-thority and indorsing the principles of their opinions. How could the Democracy stultify itself by going be-How could the Democracy stultify itself by going before the people to denounce a law, whhen they a candidate for the judiciary on their ticket who upholds that
law. There was a wide difference, he held, between
this and the "Dred Scott" case. The Black Republicans denounce Judge Taney for that decision: but
there is a wide difference between denouncing a Judge
and fefusing to inderse his opinion. He was prepared
to see the nomination of Judge Denio made in this
Convention, but he was here to protest against it on
behalf of the Democracy of the City of NewYork. He was here to say that if they made
that nomination they would look in vain
for 40,000 of a majority from New-York City. He
would yote for him himself if nominated, but it is an
inexpedient, impolitic and improper nomination. It

inexpedient, impolitic and improper nomination. It was a nomination not fit to be made, and they would presently have resolutions presented denouncing the

Police bill; but how could they go before the people with these resolutions on one side and Judge Donio on the other? He should give his vote in the Coavention against him because he did not consider him a Democrat as he understood Democracy, and because his nomination would be an insult to New-York City.

Mr. Morange speke a few words amid confusion, and was understood to be against Judge Denio.

Rufus W. Peckham of Albany now took the platform, and commenced speaking; but the boys entered the with the New-York dailies, and the members made wild and precipitate dives toward the boys crying "Times," "Herald," "Thisnix," "News," interrupting the proceedings, till Capt. Rynders, in a fit of genetoeity, threw a handful of silver into the boys hands, and bought up the stock, which he disfit of generoeity, threw a handful of saver hands, and bought up the stock, which he dis-

inbuted gratis.

Mr. Peckham then reviewed Mayer Wood's speech which he designated as ingenious but niterly fallacious. That gentleman had commenced by declaring that he had the highest respect for the Judiciary, and before concluding had stated that he would not give his support to Denio; because why?—because he had given Judicial sanction to a law which he (Mayor Wood) did

not approve.

Mayor Wood, interpreting, said that he had made

ench assertions. Mr. Peekham continued-He did not think h misrepresented the gentleman. He had said that Judge Denio was unfit for a seat on the bench; and why unfit? His life extelled—his abilities admitted but he differs from other Democrats in the results he arrives at by reasoning upon a certain measure Here was Judge Denis, a man of pure life and market ability, who because he failed to come up to what the gentleman thinks is the right standard of Democracy gentleman thinks is the right standard of Democracy was to be denounced as no Democrat; as a man unfit to sit on the bench, and as unworthy of the nomination of this Convention This was a harsh verdict to render on any man even for political office much less for a judicial one He had acted with Mayor Wood on most questions which come before the Convention, but could not in this. He did not believe the Convention was prepared to cast a Juoge as ide because he differed from the Democracy of the State on a question of law. He proceeded to argue that the question of the constitutionality of the law had no relation to its merits, saying that we might as well attack a constable for the serality of the law had no relation to its merits, saying that we might as well attack a constable for the service of a process as Judge Denio for his judicial opinion on this law. Indeed, the decision given against his own friend, and with the knowledge that it would excite their opposition, was a proof of his hencesty and integrity. Democrats, he believed, were not prepared to regard the independence of the judiciary in such a light as to say to the Judges—you decided on our side, on the prohibitory.

Then you were all right; but you decide against us on the Police, and now you are all wrong. Our bench

Then you were all right; but you decide against us on the Police, and now you are all wrong. Our bench can never stand if such be the test. No man with self-respect would accept a judicial office, when told when you decide with the Democratic Party you are worthy, and when against it you are unworthy. Yet this was the character Mayor Wood would give to the Judiciary. He concluded by urging the nomination of Judge Denie as every way henorable and fit to be

RENOMINATION OF JUDGE DENIO. Syractise, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

Judge Denie has been renominated for the Court of

The following call has been issued:
SYRACUSE HOUSE, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.
The members of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Albany on Tuesday, the 224 inst., for the purpose of organization.

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman. PETER CAGGER, Secretary. THE CANAL CONTRACTING BOARD.

The Contracting Board met here to-day. John D. Fay, Division Engineer for the Western Division, and O. C. Howell, Division Engineer for the Middle Division, and the Middle Division, when were discharged from proving were discharged from proving the Middle Division was discharged from proving were discharged from proving the discharged from the disc sicn, were discharged from service; and Orville W.

Story and C. W. Wentz appointed in their place.

The Genesee Valley Extension Work was ordered
to be advertised. A. Kellogg, Superintendent of the
Second Section of the Genesee Valley Canal was discharged, and the section put under the charge of the resident Engineer. The work on the Cayuga and Sencen and Oswego Canals was awarded.

KANSAS NEWS.

St. Louis, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857. The Democrat publishes an address to the people of the United States, prepared by the Committee ap-pointed by the Grasshopper Falls Convention, in which a fair history of the troubles of Kansas is given. The present attitude of affairs in the Territory is temperately discussed.

The address alleges that the chief incentive for par ti signation of the Free-State men in the coming election, is the urgent appeals from the Free States to do so. The address says, however, there is little likelihood of there appeals being successful. The document con-tains a special clause to the people of Missouri, setting forth the relative positions of Kansas and Missouri imploring the citizens of the latter to refrain from another invasion, and saying that if she should contique her previous course of aggression, a persistent, protracted and bloody war must ensue. The address concludes by exhorting the people of Kansas to vote at the coming election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention.

The municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday, resulted in the election of the Free-State ticket, by 260 majority.

The Constitutional Convention convened at Lecompton on the 7th inst.

We have Utah dates to August 5, but the news received is unimportant.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857. A man who registered his name as W. T. Allea, from New-England, threw himself from Table Rock

this afternoon. THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The Board met again at 8 o'clock this morning, and disposed of the reports of the committees to whom the various portions of the Annual Report had been re-

ferred.

The Hon. S. H. Walley reported a resolution expressing the regret of the Board on parting with its late President and Vice-President, and its high sense of their worth, and wishing for them a long life of happiness and continued usefulness.

Very affecting parting addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Jessup, of the Syrian, and Dr. Schneide, of

Very affecting parting addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Jessup, of the Syrian, and Dr. Schneide, of the Armenian Missions. The latter presented the thanks of a Church and congregation of 2,000 persons at Aintab, in Asia Minor, for the Gospel sent them by this Board. He held up their letter, in the Turkish

The Rev. Dr. Wood, on behalf of the Board, expresed thanks to the citizens of Providence for their kind hospitalities, attd tee Rev. Mr. Clapp, of Provi-dence, responded in a most eloquent and touching ad-dress, which brought tears to all eyes The Doxology was then sung in long meter, and the Board adjourned, to meet next year at Detroit.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

HALLEAN, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The Reyal Mail steamship America from Boston arrived here at midnight and sailed again for Liverpeol at 1½ a. m.

We have now a strong wind from the south and cloudy weather.

YELLOW FEVER-RAILROAD ACCIDENT. AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Sept. 11, 1857. Heavy Harber, an esteemed merchant of Savannah

ed there on Thursday. The Intendent of Jacksonville, Fla., denies the An accident occurred on the Fernandina, Fla., Railroad on Wednesday. Max Higginbotham and another man with his wife and child were killed, and many

THE OLD OSWEGO LINE Oswego, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857. The suspension of Mesers. Fitzhugh and Littlejoh

of O-wego does not in any way affect the Old O-wego Lite, an incorporated company whose liabilities do not exceed \$5 000. Their boats and propellers, as heretofore, leave daily on time. LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.
The steamship Texas has arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz, the 8th inst., with dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th. Mexico to the 5th.

The Tehuantepec question had been settled at
Mexico by the annuliment of both the Garny and Sho

THE PEOPLE'S UNION FAIR. SCHENECTADY, Friday, Sept. II, 1857.
The People's Union Pair closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The exhibition has been an exceedingly fine one, and every body who has attended it has been applied and of the second of the sec

The vemito was abating at Vera Cruz.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER FALCON.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857.

The steamer Falcon, from Savannah for New-York, rith a cargo of wheat, grounded on the Knoil last riday. It was thought she would be lightered off Friday. It was thought at with but little injury.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE APPLETON IN-SURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON.

Boston, Friday, Sept. II, 1857.

A permanent injunction has been granted by Judge Bigelow of the Supreme Court against the Appleton Insurance Company of this city, and a Receiver ap-pointed.

I.ARGE FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N. B., Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

A fire broke out here this morning, in John Dawson's house, on Corporation street, from whence it extended to Portland street, destroying Orange corner, and as far back as Chapel street. The Methodist meeting house was saved. About forty houses were burned. The value of the property destroyed is \$60,000, and the estimated insurance \$20,000.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS FIRE AT SI. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The malt house and vinegar distillery belonging to A. Wood, and the rectifying establishment of W. S. Sherman, were destroyed here by fire this moraing. Loss about \$40,000. Insurance unknown.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER COMMODORE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER COMMODORE.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The steamer Commodore, which left here last night, is aground about two miles below this city. She struck a bar and sprung a leak, and the water is up to the lower cabin floor. The passengers are all safe. The leak has been stopped, and it is thought she can be put to rights again in a few days. The steamer Francis Skiddy takes the passengers to New-York this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1857. The Star, hand-organ of the Administration, announces that J. Glancey Jones does not want to be Secretary of the Navy, but merely proposes to be leader of the House in the next Congress. Glancey is a modest man, but has not let the luminary which sheds its humble light upon his pathway into the secrets of his prospective career. He intends to be Speaker, and the leadership will only be accepted as a salve to his feelings in case of failure in the pri-

mary object of his ambition.

Pillow's letter is a bomb-shell thrown into the tent that Jemmy Jones has set up in the Lofoco camp. Jimmy is a very accomplished demagogue and is canvassing with all the ardor of a renegade for a reelection by the new Legislature. I stud prepared to give Jeem's a certificate that no Black Democrat in or out of the Senate has bawled more loudly than he has for Slavery. In fact, his whole Senaterial service has been little else than a continued shriek for that interest. Gov. Andrew John son will pretty certainly be chosen to one of the vacancies about to occur, and the contest for the ther lies between Pillow, Nicholson, late of The Union, and Jones. Pillow is most likely to win. especially if he can keep out of sight those ram-parts which he threw up at Camargo outside of the ditches which he dag to prevent his own men from getting at the enemy. In the mean time it is not doubted by Fillow's men that Gen. Scott will die of grief and envy when he discovers from P.'s mani-iesto what a mere cipher he, himself, was in the campaign of the valley of Mexico.

Walker's scheme in Kansas is now sufficiently developed to convince the South that the Free-State cause will be crushed by it, and the agitators on that side have calmed down. It is now perfectly evident that between the coercion of the army at the polls, and the villainous apportionment, the voting of the Free-State men can be nothing but a form.

And if a few Free-State men should be returned they would be promptly turned out of the Legisla PEMAQUID.

Washington, Sept. 10, 1857.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to Augustus Schell, eag., Collector at the port of New-York, asknowledging the receipt of a commutation from this gentleman lot the 5th inst., inclosing a copy of a letter from the Treasury Department, dated 18th of September, 1856, instruction his predecessor in regard to the certificate to be appended to certain claims for the return of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted on importations of foreign merchandic, under the revenue acts of 1832-3.

The act to which the attention of the Department was called having been carefully examined and considered, the refusal to certify the claim specially referred to, or any other similar claim where the duties were paid without protest being made, is fully approved, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Lawrence vz. Croswell being, in the opinion of the Department, conclusive on the question. This view of the Department will be made general in circular instructions, now in course Correspondence of The Philadelphia Pro-

on the question. This view of the Department which be made general in circular instructions, now in course of preparation, reviving the circular instructions of June 23, 1852, and declaring all previous instructions given by the Department in conflict therewith, or that may be susceptible of a construction admitting claims for return of duties in the absence of a protest to be

rescinded.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Charles E. Mix, this mortaing received advices of the 2d inst. from Superintendent Cullen, acknowledging the receipt of instructions to pay the Sioux Indians the annuties withheld from them on account of the recent Indian disturbances. Mr. Cullen says that he expects thatsa disturbances. Sir Cunear says that he expects to have these instructions carried out by the 15th preximo. He has left ere this for the Lower Sioux agency. All these circumstances indicate that the Indians are peaceably disposed toward the United

The Land Office has before it for examination, pre-The Land Office has before it for examination, pre-liminary to the grant of a patent, claim No. 2, on docket of California Commission, Rancho de las Pul-gas Flea Ranchel, on the Bay of San Francisco, which was finally confirmed to Maria de la Soledad Ortega de Arguello, et al. by the Supreme Court of the United States, at December term 1855. The ranche embraces an area of 35,240 47-100 acres.

FROM UTAH.

Mr. Samuel W. Richards, Member of the House of Representatives in Utah, and formerly President of the British Mission, and Editor of The Millenia Star, the organ of the Saints in England, was in the city yesterday. He left Salt Lake on the 13th ult. and came through in 23 traveling days. Near Fort Laramie he met a large body of troops—nearly 200 tents— on the road to Utah, and he thinks from this and from the large number of freight trains on the way-at least 700 Government wagons-that far more have been sent than is generally supposed here. As, however, he was not on the same side of the river that they were, he cantot speak very definitely of their numbers.

He met several Mormon trains, all in good condition as far as he could judge. There was no lack of food on the way. The emigration this Summer will amount to between three and four thousand.

The people of Utah, he says, are very quiet and peaceable, observing the great Mormon rule, "Mind your business." The new alphabet has been taught ome in special schools, and will soon be brought into the common schools and ordinary use.

To those envious men in the States who are angry because they, too, cannot enjoy polygany, he says that the Saints bave no wives to spare. They can take care of all they have, and it will be of no use for Gentiles to come out. Brigham had made this proposition to all who pitied the condition of those poor women who were detained there against their will: that he would send them over to the States if Uncle Sam would send to Utah all who want to go from the

Polygamy, he says, is a necessity there, and monegamy would be ridiculous. There are at least three wemen to two men, and as the women have their choice between celebacy and marriage, there are very few old maids. He thinks there would be very few old maids here if the women had the same opportunity to get married. Some of the mea out there also are so fearful that the States people are coming out to break them up that they do not like to incur the responsibility of a family.

However, on the arrival of an immigrant train, there are sometimes 150 or 200 marriages a week, and it is a very sice country for raising children. Their women are not asimmed of that, and Manama Restail would

starvo if she were to go there. Hoope have not yet reached the Valley, and they wear long-waisted dree

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

CARELESS RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: An accident occurred at the Hebokus Station on the New-York and Eric Railroad on Thursday evening, by which a boy, who had been playing about the platform, was run over and horribly mutilated by the way train from New-York. No blame can be attached to the engineer, as usual; but the Directors and officers of the Company are very consurable for the

general indifference to the safety of passengers and the

community at this place.

About a week since we had an account of a very nairow escape from almost utter destruction of the Cincinnati express trair, caused by a pile of wood falling on the track. It was only the fact of the train being at slawer speed than usual-the brakes having beer put on, and kept on by order of the conductor, in opposition to the signal of the engineer to remove them, that saved the engine and whole train from rolling down fifty feet, almost perpendicularly, into the mill-pord twenty to thirty feet deep that adjoins the road. Many other parrow escapes have been made in and about Hobokus, and upon the dangerous high bridge, some 100 feet from the station; in addition to which the station-house is so close to the track as to leave a space of less than two feet, on which many of the passergers are discharged, and along which all have to pass who use the cars. Unwary or inexpe-tienced persons or children are exceedingly liable to be caught in this trap by passing or starting trains, and in that case, to be thrown on the track and crushed.

Your obedient servant.

Sept. 10, 1857.

AN OBSERVE

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I am and have been for a number of years in the active duties of the Christian ministry. I feel the

worth of a sound religious literature as an invaluable aid to my pulpit and pastoral ministrations. I have been anxious that every family in my congregation should be furnished with a religious newspaper. But among all the weekly issues which bear the name there is not a single one that I can consistently recommend. The influence of them all is far less likely to build up a religious character than to pull down and destroy. The jealousies and bickerings, the foul-mouthed slanders, the want of Christian courtesy and Christian love, the sectarian bitterness, the tendency to exalt a denomination rather than the church, and the church rather than Christianity-in a word, the unfair and unkind spirit four d, with hardly an exception, in them all, makes, as I believe, their prevailing influence a destructive one. The attitude of The N. Y. Independent, Evangelist, Observer, Christian Intelligencer, Christian Observer, The Presbyterian and The Puritan Recorder toward each other could not be sustained by the private members of a church without subjecting themselves to church discipline. Not one of those papers is ordinarily without its slanders and misrepre sentations. The first two named are now engaged in a characteristic exhibition of the way in which religious newspapers carry on a discussion. Each is trying to prove that the system of church polity advocated by the other has declined in New-York during the last ten years, and each one brings up the figures to prove its point with a delight which could hardly be excelled by a fee to all religion. The pious reflections with which they intersperse and end their articles are not the least offensive and revolting part of the whole. This is but a specimen. Must such things continue Is it impossible for us to have a truly religious news A WISHER FOR BETTER THINGS. Paper ? Sept 9, 1857.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The Public Schools throughout the city reopened on Monday. They are filling up very satisfactorily. Teachers and pupils return from their five-weeks vacation-many of them from the country-to commence the new school year with renewed energy, and a more

teracions purpose.
THE NEW BUILDING IN CHRYSTIC STREET. A 1 ew Ward School building was opened in Chrystie treet on Monday. It is slightly larger than any which has hitherto been built, containing some 24,000 feet of flooring, and seats for 3,000. It is in the usual form of the later schools, with wings large enough for one class room both in front and rear. This, however, has the rear wings thrown forward on the body of the building a few feet, so as to give to the rear body class rooms windows on two sides, an important item in Summer ventilation. Each department has eight class rooms. male departm novel. They are two, and wind about each other so as to occupy the horizontal space of one. Staircases are in three parts of the building, so that if one should

be on fire there would be no difficulty in egress at the

The hot-sir pipes are secured by being encased in eight inches of masonry Garpipes are introduced throughout, but there are as yet no fixtures. Water is carried through the building; a forcing pump raises it to the upper floor. The furniture is excellent, the double lines of desks being arranged with alternate reats; still, the seats in the assembling room of th primary department were intended for grammar school hildren, and the legs of the little boys do not reach down. The female and primary departments are provided with pianes, and in each of the class-rooms there is a convenient desk-an accommodation to be found in few school buildings. The school is filling up rap idly. Mr. Mather, principal of the male department, has already 475 pupils on his register; Miss Ames of the female department has over 300, and Annie Thouson has 700 or 800 primary children. Many have come in who attended private schools until now, and a large number are attracted by the superior accommodations aforded by the new school house. This school

is that previously in Ludlow street. THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Female Normal School meets this morning for the first time since the vacation. A circular has been addressed to the pupils, requesting special attendance

Some twenty-five or thirty out of the eighty-three girls who graduated in June last have formed a class for the presecution of their studies. They will recite have hours a week, one hour on Tuesdays and two hours on Thursdays. Mr. Soott will be their teacher in English Literature, the Rev. Mr. Belden in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Mr. Harrison in Geography and Physical Astronomy.

IN MEMORY OF WASHIBGTON M. SMTH. The Teachers' Association held a special meeting ast evening, M. Foulke in the Chair.

Messis Scott. Smith, Dunshee, McNary and Martin were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Washington M. Smith. They reported

the following:

Whereas, An all-wise and sovereign God has been pleased to close the earthly career of our esteemed fellow-teacher, Mr. W.

M. Smith, late Principal of Grammar School No. 35, Fifteenth

M. Smith, late Principal of Grammar School No. 35, Fifteenth Ward—
Resolved. That in the death of Washington M. Smith we depose the loss of one of our most efficient and distinguished teachers, whose entire life was connected with the system of public education in this city and neighborhood.

Resolved. That the cause of Public Education has been deprived of one of its most land-working friends, whose life was distrally poured out for its advancement.

Resolved. That the School with which he was so long connected has sustained a serious less, which his pupils, so long the objects of his care, can only fully estimate.

Resolved, That we bear our united testiming to his high character so a tember, to the elevation of his views and aims, to the convelentious adherence to duty, and the uniform gentleness and amisblity of character which marked his whole career among us.

I aminomity to the midst of this affliction, we rejoice in feedered. That, in the midst of this affliction, we rejoice in assured testimony that our deceased brother was able to mit himself with unawering confidence to the mercy of Heavenly Father.
Resoired, That we sincerely units with his afflicted relatives are commend them to the care of that Received. That we sincerely unite with an ammerical in their deep distress, and commend them to the eare of that Gracious Being who comforts the bereaved and binds up the broken-bearted.

Resolved, That we will bear the memory of our friend in the Recliest recollection, and take courses from the example of his life in the performance of our responsible duties to the commendation.

Brooked, That these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of

this Association, and a copy, duly signed by the officers, be tree mitted to the reisistee of the forcesed.

Mr. Scott spoke of the merits, and especially of the in ple, earnest piety of the deceased. Remarks were make by Mesers. Fanning, Dunches,

Steart and McNary, after which the resolutions was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

NEW CONVENT OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE BY ARCH-BISHOP HUGHES.

An interesting ceremony took place on the Sh inst

in the grounds known as Fouthill, in the neighborhood of Yorkers, purchased some time since for the site of a Convent for the Sisters of Charity. Though it was not very widely known that the corner stone of the new building was to be laid, a goodly company essen bled in the grounds. Among the varied cor were visible here and there the black robes of the Sis ters as they moved with measured tread about the walks. The site chosen is one of the most lovely and apprepriate that could well be found. The grounds are picturesque, and new walks and fountains are is

Shortly after 4 p.m., Archbishop Hughes, accorpanied by several priests, took his stand upon a plat form erected for the occasion, and delivered an elo-quent address on the words of the Psalm-"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who

build it."

He said that they had met to invoke God's blessing upon the enterprize which they had undertaken, and from the very beginning to dedicate their work to Him. They were about to lay the foundation of an institution which he hoped might flourish as long as God should permit the world to last—an institution, the beneficence of which was shed upon the community, not only from year to year, but even from day to day. The name of Sister of Charitty was known through all the world—not only to Christian people—for Mahomedan Pagan could testify the self-actricing labor of the sisters everywhere ready, everywhere ing labor of the sisters everywhere ready, everywhere laboring for the good of others, and everywhere hon-

He thought the blessing of God was with them, and fie hought the blessing of God was with them, and had followed them through each successive step of their arrangements in reference to the choice of a site for the building they were row about to dedicate. He thought this was manifest in their having at length been permitted to find a location so admirably suited to their requirements after having been driven from their fequirements after having been driven from their former place by the laying out of the New York Central Park. And he confidently believed that the blessing thus bestowed would continue to follow them to the end.

After a few remarks upon the desirableness of the location, its seclusion, respectability, salubrity and beauty, the Archbishop proceeded down to the founda-tion, followed by the whole concourse of spectators. The ceremony of laying the stone was then performed with the usual honors, and the work was dedicated to

God's service.

The day was bright and balmy, and the proceedings passed off quietly and pleasantly. The building thus commenced is to afford considerable accommodathus commerced is to afford considerable accommoda-tion as a Convent, and has a large chapel on the east front, which will form a pleasing feature in its archi-tectural appearance. The total length of the build-ing will be about 100 feet, with an average width of 55 feet. Its foundations are laid in rock—which may be typical of its destiny—and the entire outlay will be in the neighborhood of \$250,000. To meet this heavy den and the Sisters, after exhausting their own re-sources, will rely upon the generosity of the friends of the institution, which they can do with a good grace, devoting as they do their whole lives and energies to this week of beneficence.

ACAPEMY OF MUSIC - One of the largest audienced ever assembled in this Theater attended the performance of Lucrezia Borgia last night. Every seat was taken, and many persons were forced to stand. Madame Frezzolini exhibited the most delicate and elegant finish in her singing. She possesses some peculiarities different from every other vocalist, and a certain high-bred style not describable. We could not discover great tragic breadth or force in addition to her other virtues as an artist; nor have we any thing to charge of our first impressions or regaids her voice. The much admired poisoning trio failed to excite the customary encore. Neither tenor, soprano nor bass seemed to have probed the traditional style of doing it to the delectation of the audience. It wanted in tensity of expressior. Some other artists, however, were never able to execute this trio properly. With Grisi and Mario it was not a success.

Gassier drew forth an encore in his solo; so too, Mile. Vestvali, in an introduced air from Maria de Roban, by Donizetti. The last artist was very well received on this occasion, being her reappearance at the opera. Mr. Anchutz led the orchester with great

The opera seems to be now at the flood-tide of favor. The crowd was remarkable-the toilets like roses of midsummer.

A SUPPOSED MURDER IN NEW-HAVEN .- About 4 o clock yesterday after soon, the dead body of a female was found in a room over the Connecticut Marble Works, comer of Grove and High streets, occupied by a young man named Andrews. As soon as the fact became known, Justico Bennett summoned a Jury, who proceeded to the spot and viewed the body, which was discovered to be that of a woman named Ann Wilson, a prostitute, better known about town as "Gurley," who has been living in this city and Bridgepert for a number of years past. Dr. Jewett was summoned to examine the body, but it being too late to hold a post-mortem examination, the Jury adjourned until this morning, when the examination will be had and a verdict rendered. The facts in the case, so far as we have been able to learn them, are these. The deceased came over from Bridgeport on Theseday, in company with a young man by the name of Lyon, who obtained leave of Andrews to put the pit in his room, which was occupied that night by the three together. The next day, according to Lyon's statement, the girl was taken sick, when he and Andrews administered to her laudanum, which put her Works, corner of Grove and High streets, occupied b drews administered to her laudanum, which put her into a drowsy sleep, from which she never revived. She died about 12 o'clock Thursday noon. No physi-cian was called until death had taken place, and the circumstances are very suspicious against the two young men; but we refrain from giving any further comments until the verdict of the Jury is made known. [New-Haven Journal, Sept. 11.

STROM IN UPPER CANADA.-There was a severe n Upper Canada on Saturday, the 5th inst. Below Toronto, on the Kingston road, a dwelling-house was blown down. In some places trees were blown down, bridges swept away, and small streams swellen to rivers. In the township of Wilmot, a large barn was destroyed by lightning. The Hamilton Spectator thus describes the effects of the storm in that place and its

vicinity:

On Saturday afternoon the rain descended for upward of two hours in violent and unremitting streams, flooding the streets, and creating immense pools in low places. Though the inconvenience felt in the city was of a partial kind, yet in the country places almost all grain yet uncut was laid cown completely and much danage done. On the railways, teo, the effects must have been disastrous. On the Great Western, the heavy torrents washed down large quantities of sand, which overlaid the track, completely covering it to the depth of many irches. At a spot near Beachville this had occurred to a great degree, and the consequence was that the afternoon express coming West ran off the track. The engine plunged heading forward and buried itself in a sand-bank, on the left of the read, while the beggage-cartook an opposite direction, and was driven off to the right and completely shattered. Fortunately, the passengers did not receive many injuries of a graver nature has severe contusions, but the fireman, D. McCor nick, was so severely scalded that his life is despaced of. The engineer was not injured, but the baggage man was very much but. The damage done is considerable, and has been estimated at \$4,000. The spot at which the accident occurred is two miles from Beachville.

What Border Ruffianism Cost Missouri.—It is estimated in Missouri, says The St. Louis Democrat, that the expenses of that State in the war on Kanssa, were \$2,500,000. A leading merchant of Independence stated recently that he could not have continued in business six months longer. The demands of the leaders of military companies were more imperious, and more dangerous to be refused than those of any despot in Europe. A captain would come in and demand a burrel of sugar, a quantity of ment or clothing, or anything which ore might have. If it was refused, the person was stigmatized as an Abolitionist, and he became at once a marked man, and disstore and goods can men plunder. The merchants, sithough in favor of the war when it began, were obliged to oppose the continuance, in order to save themselves from bask-ruptploy and ruin. WHAT BORDER RUFFIANISM COST MISSOURI .- It is